

## **ENGROSSED** SENATE BILL No. 32

DIGEST OF SB 32 (Updated March 28, 2001 3:46 PM - DI 105)

Citations Affected: IC 5-2; IC 11-13; IC 31-31.

Synopsis: Probation officers and handguns. Requires a probation officer to meet the following conditions before the probation officer is allowed to carry a handgun while on duty: (1) The court with jurisdiction over the probation officer must enter an order authorizing the probation officer to carry the handgun. (2) The probation officer must obtain a license to carry the handgun. (3) The probation officer must complete a certified handgun safety course. Requires the law enforcement training board to adopt rules for certifying handgun safety courses that meet certain standards for training probation officers in handgun safety. Specifies that the tort claims act applies to a civil action arising out of an act within a probation officer's employment or duties. (The introduced version of this bill was prepared by the probation services study committee.)

Effective: July 1, 2001.

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(HOUSE SPONSOR — MELLINGER)

January 8, 2001, read first time and referred to Committee on Corrections, Criminal and Civil Procedures.

January 18, 2001, reported favorably — Do Pass.

January 22, 2001, read second time, ordered engrossed. Engrossed.

January 23, 2001, read third time, passed. Yeas 48, nays 1.

HOUSE ACTION

February 26, 2001, read first time and referred to Committee on Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development.

March 29, 2001, reported — Do Pass.



First Regular Session 112th General Assembly (2001)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2000 General Assembly.

# ENGROSSED SENATE BILL No. 32

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning corrections.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. IC 5-2-1-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.25-2000
SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 9. (a) The board shall adopt in accordance with
IC 4-22-2 all necessary rules to carry out the provisions of this chapter
Such rules, which shall be adopted only after necessary and prope
investigation and inquiry by the board, shall include the establishmen
of the following:

- (1) Minimum standards of physical, educational, mental, and moral fitness which shall govern the acceptance of any person for training by any law enforcement training school or academy meeting or exceeding the minimum standards established pursuant to this chapter.
- (2) Minimum standards for law enforcement training schools administered by towns, cities, counties, the northwest Indiana law enforcement training center, agencies, or departments of the state.
- (3) Minimum standards for courses of study, attendance requirements, equipment, and facilities for approved town, city,

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1	county, and state law enforcement officer, police reserve officer,
2	and conservation reserve officer training schools.
3	(4) Minimum standards for a course of study on cultural diversity
4	awareness that must be required for each person accepted for
5	training at a law enforcement training school or academy.
6	(5) Minimum qualifications for instructors at approved law
7	enforcement training schools.
8	(6) Minimum basic training requirements which law enforcement
9	officers appointed to probationary terms shall complete before
10	being eligible for continued or permanent employment.
11	(7) Minimum basic training requirements which law enforcement
12	officers not appointed for probationary terms but appointed on
13	other than a permanent basis shall complete in order to be eligible
14	for continued employment or permanent appointment.
15	(8) Minimum basic training requirements which law enforcement
16	officers appointed on a permanent basis shall complete in order
17	to be eligible for continued employment.
18	(b) Except as provided in subsection (l), a law enforcement officer
19	appointed after July 5, 1972, and before July 1, 1993, may not enforce
20	the laws or ordinances of the state or any political subdivision unless
21	the officer has, within one (1) year from the date of appointment,
22	successfully completed the minimum basic training requirements
23	established under this chapter by the board. If a person fails to
24	successfully complete the basic training requirements within one (1)
25	year from the date of employment, the officer may not perform any of
26	the duties of a law enforcement officer involving control or direction
27	of members of the public or exercising the power of arrest until the
28	officer has successfully completed the training requirements. This
29	subsection does not apply to any law enforcement officer appointed
30	before July 6, 1972, or after June 30, 1993.
31	(c) Military leave or other authorized leave of absence from law
32	enforcement duty during the first year of employment after July 6,
33	1972, shall toll the running of the first year, which in such cases shall
34	be calculated by the aggregate of the time before and after the leave, for
35	the purposes of this chapter.
36	(d) Except as provided in subsections (e) and (l), a law enforcement
37	officer appointed to a law enforcement department or agency after June
38	30, 1993, may not:
39	(1) make an arrest;
40	(2) conduct a search or a seizure of a person or property; or
41	(3) carry a firearm;
42	unless the law enforcement officer successfully completes, at a board



certified law enforcement academy or at the northwest Indiana law enforcement training center under section 15.2 of this chapter, the basic training requirements established by the board under this chapter.

- (e) Before a law enforcement officer appointed after June 30, 1993, completes the basic training requirements, the law enforcement officer may exercise the police powers described in subsection (d) if the officer successfully completes the pre-basic course established in subsection (f). Successful completion of the pre-basic course authorizes a law enforcement officer to exercise the police powers described in subsection (d) for one (1) year after the date the law enforcement officer is appointed.
- (f) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a pre-basic course for the purpose of training:
  - (1) law enforcement officers;
  - (2) police reserve officers (as described in IC 36-8-3-20); and
- (3) conservation reserve officers (as described in IC 14-9-8-27); regarding the subjects of arrest, search and seizure, use of force, and firearm qualification. The pre-basic course must be offered on a periodic basis throughout the year at regional sites statewide. The pre-basic course must consist of forty (40) hours of course work. The board may prepare a pre-basic course on videotape that must be used in conjunction with live instruction. The board shall provide the course material, the instructors, and the facilities at the regional sites throughout the state that are used for the pre-basic course. In addition, the board may certify pre-basic courses that may be conducted by other public or private training entities, including colleges and universities.
- (g) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a mandatory inservice training program for police officers. After June 30, 1993, a law enforcement officer who has satisfactorily completed the basic training and has been appointed to a law enforcement department or agency on either a full-time or part-time basis is not eligible for continued employment unless the officer satisfactorily completes a minimum of sixteen (16) hours each year of inservice training in any subject area included in the law enforcement academy's basic training course or other job related subjects that are approved by the board as determined by the law enforcement department's or agency's needs. In addition, a certified academy staff may develop and make available inservice training programs on a regional or local basis. The board may approve courses offered by other public or private training entities, including colleges and universities, as necessary in order to ensure the availability of an adequate number of inservice training programs. The board may waive an officer's inservice training requirements if the



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1 2	board determines that the officer's reason for lacking the required amount of inservice training hours is due to any of the following:
3	(1) An emergency situation.
4	(2) The unavailability of courses.
5	(h) The board shall also adopt rules establishing a town marshal
6	basic training program, subject to the following:
7	(1) The program must require fewer hours of instruction and class
8	attendance and fewer courses of study than are required for the
9	mandated basic training program.
10	(2) Certain parts of the course materials may be studied by a
11	candidate at the candidate's home in order to fulfill requirements
12	of the program.
13	(3) Law enforcement officers successfully completing the
14	requirements of the program are eligible for appointment only in
15	towns employing the town marshal system (IC 36-5-7) and having
16	no more than one (1) marshal and two (2) deputies.
17	(4) The limitation imposed by subdivision (3) does not apply to an
18	officer who has successfully completed the mandated basic
19	training program.
20	(5) The time limitations imposed by subsections (b) and (c) for
21	completing the training are also applicable to the town marshal
22	basic training program.
23	(i) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a police
24	chief executive training program. The program must include training
25	in the following areas:
26	(1) Liability.
27	(2) Media relations.
28	(3) Accounting and administration.
29	(4) Discipline.
30	(5) Department policy making.
31	(6) Firearm policies.
32	(7) Department programs.
33	(j) A police chief shall apply for admission to the police chief
34	executive training program within two (2) months of the date the police
35	chief initially takes office. A police chief must successfully complete
36	the police chief executive training program within six (6) months of the
37	date the police chief initially takes office. However, if space in the
38	program is not available at a time that will allow the police chief to
39	complete the program within six (6) months of the date the police chief

initially takes office, the police chief must successfully complete the

next available program that is offered to the police chief after the police



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chief initially takes office.

1	(k) A police chief who fails to comply with subsection (j) may not
2	serve as the police chief until the police chief has completed the police
3	chief executive training program. For the purposes of this subsection
4	and subsection (j), "police chief" refers to:
5	(1) the police chief of any city; and
6	(2) the police chief of any town having a metropolitan police
7	department.
8	A town marshal is not considered to be a police chief for these
9	purposes, but a town marshal may enroll in the police chief executive
10	training program.
11	(l) An investigator in the arson division of the office of the state fire
12	marshal appointed:
13	(1) before January 1, 1994, is not required; or
14	(2) after December 31, 1993, is required;
15	to comply with the basic training standards established under this
16	section.
17	(m) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a
18	program to certify handgun safety courses, including courses
19	offered in the private sector, that meet standards approved by the
20	board for training probation officers in handgun safety as required
21	by IC 11-13-1-3.5(3).
22	SECTION 2. IC 11-13-1-3.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
23	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
24	1, 2001]: Sec. 3.5. A probation officer may not carry a handgun as
25	described in IC 35-47-2-1 while acting in the scope of employment
26	as a probation officer unless all of the following conditions are met:
27	(1) The appointing court enters an order authorizing the
28	probation officer to carry the handgun while on duty.
29	(2) The probation officer is issued a license to carry the
30	handgun under IC 35-47-2.
31 32	(3) The probation officer successfully completes a handgun
33	safety course certified by the law enforcement training board under IC 5-2-1-9(m).
34	SECTION 3. IC 11-13-1-3.8 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
35	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
36	1, 2001]: Sec. 3.8. The provisions of IC 34-13-3 apply whenever:
37	(1) a governmental entity or its employee is sued for civil
38	damages; and
39	(2) the civil action arises out of an act within the scope of a
40	probation officer's employment or duties.
41	SECTION 4. IC 31-31-5-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
42	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 5. Except for carrying
14	1 obbo no [bit bott 1 bob 1 1, 2001]. bec. 3. Except for carrying



- a handgun as authorized under IC 11-13-1-3.5, a probation officer
- does not have the powers of a law enforcement officer.

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#### COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. President: The Senate Committee on Corrections, Criminal and Civil Procedures, to which was referred Senate Bill No. 32, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that said bill DO PASS.

(Reference is made to Senate Bill 32 as introduced.)

LONG, Chairperson

Committee Vote: Yeas 10, Nays 0.





### COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, to which was referred Senate Bill 32, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that said bill do pass.

LYTLE, Chair

Committee Vote: yeas 11, nays 0.

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